

CHRONICLE & ADVOCATE.

B. R. COWEN, Editor.
THE PEOPLE, AND THEIR RIGHTS.
Friday Morning, Oct. 7, 1853.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE, of Highland.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN, of Richmond.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACIMAN, of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES, of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Seneca.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACUS, of Cayuga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDELL, of Cortland.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
LORIN ANDREWS, of Ashland.

SENATOR,
DAVID ALLEN, of Belmont.

ROBEY OF EQUALIZATION,
JOHN HAMMOND, of Harrison.

REPRESENTATIVE,
ELI V. CLEAVER, of Wheeling tp.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL,
SAMUEL DANFORD, of Washington tp.

PROSECUTOR ATTORNEY,
D. T. COWEN, of Richmond tp.

TREASURER,
D. S. ADAMS, of Richmond tp.

COMMISSIONER,
SWAN C. VANCE, of Flushing tp.

RECORDER,
PRICE ARRICK, of Kirkwood tp.

SURVEYOR,
JAMES McWILLAN, of Richmond tp.

CORONER,
WILLIAM GILL, of Pesse tp.

DIRECTOR OF INTERVIEW,
SAMUEL DANIELS, of Wheeling tp.

Communications must be handed in before 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Marcy's answer to the Austrian protest occupies nearly seven columns of Nonpareil type in an extra Baltimore Patriot.

There will be a military encampment at this place during the Fair. We understand that the field of Judge-ALEXANDER, immediately north of town has been procured for that purpose.

REMEMBER the election day is next Tuesday, and that on that day every citizen is expected to deposit his vote in the ballot box for his favorite candidates, or for the Representatives of his favorite principles.

BEAR IN MIND that in days of other years the Whig party was able to secure to its candidates a handsome majority if they would come to the polls, and they may still do the same if they will but come out as one man to the support of pure republican principles.

That force of the "New Constitution in the hands of its friends" has gone on entirely too long, running our State deeper and deeper in debt, increasing our taxes and disgracing our Legislative Halls. Let the people say to these advocates of anarchy and confusion; "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

Let the people minister to them a deserved rebuke for the foul stains they have placed upon our character as a State. Let the people administer to them a fasting rebuke for daring to deny, in their official action, the right of petition—of trampling upon the petitions of so many thousands of our citizens praying for a redress of grievances. Now is the time to chastise them for their foolish presumption. You now have an opportunity of exercising the only weapon you are at liberty to use for the correction of these shortcomings. See that it is done and that now!

Will some person or persons in each township attend to having the returns of the election sent in on Tuesday night!

Threatened War in Europe.

It appears that the Emperor of Russia has rejected the Turkish modifications of the Note which he had accepted at the suggestion of the four powers. The Emperors of Austria and Prussia and the king of Prussia met at Olmutz on the 23d. The fate of Turkey was supposed to be the subject under consideration. In view of these various movements the London Times considers, "War between Russia and the Porte as inevitable, as advice from the lower Danube state that Omer Pasha was in an embarrassing position. His soldiers insist on fighting the Russians. He cannot overcome their resolution, and there was reason to fear that the fanaticism of the troops would interfere with further negotiations."

The Democracy have had a good time in their Convention at Syracuse. Some of the speakers said lives had been threatened. Revolvers and bowie knives seemed to be plenty. The "largest liberty" seems in a fair way to be enjoyed by the New York Democracy—E.E.

The above paragraph presents a very good type of the Locomoco party all over the Union. In their ranks every where is "confusion worse confounded,"—there is no such thing as harmony among them in any single section of the country. And yet in all their public prints we see in flaming capitals appeals to the untutored "harmonious democracy" (!) to "rally to the support of their ticket and to save the Union." At the same time they dwell at great length on imaginary breaches in the whig ranks—breaches which never existed, and which are only dwelt on to draw attention from the terrible havoc that appears in their whole party. In Ohio they may flatter themselves that their party is a unit, but it is a hope which will sooner or later be broken, to the utter discomfiture of the Locomoco

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Chronicle.

In the St. Clairsville Gazette of September 30th, is the following:

Lost and Found.

The following scrap of editorial, in Judge C's hand-writing, was found a few days since, in the Court House, and as it has been sent to the wrong office, we publish it, so that it may not be entirely lost:

"Will the Editor of the G. after his charge of insincerity on the part of the editors of the Chronicle on the subject of the liquor law, be good enough to let the people know whether he is for or against such a law. It is often asked how he stands on this question. Let us know, neighbor, where you are. It requires no great amount of writing talent to make yourself understood on this subject. If you want to know what will satisfy the temperance men before you speak out, you have as good a chance as Mr. Finley had, you have the Cleaver letter."

We are not a candidate for any office, and have not been interrogated by the temperance committee as to our views, and for these reasons we shall decline answering. But for the benefit of our neighbors across the way, we will say that we suppose no one will hesitate to acknowledge that the sale and use of intoxicating liquors is productive of social discord, of misery, of crime, and that it also occasions burdensome taxation. And we believe the people will demand at the approaching session of our legislature, the passage of such an act as will stay the tide of desolation that has been for years, and is now sweeping over the land, making demons of men, and scattering poverty, crime and misery, as with a devil's willing hand.

But we would remind our neighbors to be discreet in their action, and strike at the root of the evil—and not suppose that by casting dirty filth at all other men than those of our own political faith, that they are rendering God or humanity service, or advancing the cause of temperance.

When some week, or ten days ago it was determined that Mr. Howard would retire from the Chronicle, the subject of my son and myself becoming associated in the Editorial department of that paper was under consideration. Before it was determined that my son should be sole editor, I wrote several articles, which, perhaps, would have appeared in that paper had I not concluded not to become co-editor. An article, very much like the one which got to the "wrong office," had I become an editor probably would have got into a newspaper without a branch of the 7th Commandment—See Exodus 20, 15.

B. S. COWEN.

Oct. 3, 1853.

HENRYSBURG, O. Sept. 28th 1853.

The semi-annual session of Belmont County Council of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance met pursuant to adjournment in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, and was organized by calling H. D. McCarty to the chair, and appointing Robt. Hambleton, John Morrow, J. W. Hane, Mary A. Michener, Hannah C. Sedwick, and Mary Butler, committee on credentials, who reported said credentials correct and the delegates from the different Divisions and Unions in the county entitled to seats in the Council. On motion said report was received, and delegates admitted.

On motion it was Resolved That a committee of nine be appointed for the purpose of selecting such candidates from the three parties, that Temperance men could consistently vote for.

The President appointed the following persons on said committee: Wm. J. Stubbles, John Morrow, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Steel, Cornwell & John H. Johnson, Wm. Smith, L. J. Dallas, and R. S. Clark. The council then adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The council convened pursuant to adjournment the committee on candidates reported the following persons as suitable candidates to be supported by Temperance men at the approaching election, viz: For Governor Samuel Lewis, Lieut. Gov. Isaac J. Allen, State Senator Charles Warfield, Representative Samuel Findley, and Eli V. Cleaver, and recommended that there should be tickets printed and distributed in the several Townships in Belmont County. On motion said report was received and unanimously adopted. The Council then adjourned to meet in Morristown on the 4th of January 1854. Attest W. H. CLARK R. S.

H. D. McCarty Pres't.

* Delegates from Harrison County.

For the Chronicle.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 27th, 1853.

Pursuant to notice a Meeting of the Citizens of Bridgeport and vicinity was held on the subject of Temperance in the Methodist Episcopal Church. T. C. Theaker was appointed President, W. M. Holsted Sec'y. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. D. S. Wells. Mr. Henry Chance, the Buckeye Broad-Axe, addressed the Meeting in an able manner on the subject of the Maine Law or its equivalent. A letter which a Com. of five was appointed to draft Resolutions expressing the sense of the Meeting on the subject of Temperance. The meeting then adjourned till afternoon.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the meeting was again addressed by the Broad-Axe on the Constitutionality of the Maine Law in Ohio. After which the committee reported the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That we as Citizens of the County of Belmont are opposed to the Manufacture and sale of intoxicating Liquors in this State Except for Medical or Mechanical purposes.

Resolved That in the opinion of this Meeting that a large Majority of the Voters of Peas Township are in favor of the passage of the so called Maine Liquor Law or its equivalent at the Meeting of our next Legislature.

Resolved That in the opinion of this Meeting no man need hold himself as a candidate nor expect the suffrage of the people of this district for a seat in the next Legislature except he is first properly pledged on this question to sustain the Maine Law or its equivalent if elected.

H. Capeheart, Joseph Hicks, Com. D. E. Howell, W. B. Dunlevy, James C. Frey.

On Motion the report was adopted unanimously.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the Belmont Chronicle, Gazette & Citizen & the Ohio Temperance Organ.

T. C. Theaker President.

W. M. Holsted, Sec'y.

MAINE LAW TICKET.

The Maine Law Ticket proper comprises the candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senator and Representatives, and stands thus—

For Governor, SAMUEL LEWIS.

For Lieutenant-Governor, ISAAC J. ALLEN.

For Senator, CHARLES WARFIELD.

For Representatives, ELI V. CLEAVER.

SAMUEL FINDLEY.

And for the purpose of procuring tickets for the Maine Law men of all parties, tickets are printed containing the above names, with the other places filled up from the other parties. For the sake of perfect fairness, and to prevent mistakes, where the other places are filled up from the whig ticket, the ticket is headed, Maine Law Whig Ticket, and so of the other tickets, Maine Law Democratic Ticket; Maine Law Free Soil Ticket.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE TAX-PAYERS.

That the first session of the Locomoco Legislature, which assembled under the New Constitution, cost the people about two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

Keep it before the Tax-Payers.

That while the Whigs were in power from 1845 to 1848, the entire expenses for the Pay of Members, Clerks, Sergeants-at-Arms, Messenger Boys, amounted to only \$114,476—being an average of only twenty eight thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars a year.

Keep it before the Tax-Payers.

That the last Legislature increased the salaries of twenty-seven Judges \$500 each, which makes in the aggregate \$13,500 drawn annually from pockets of the People.

Keep it before the Tax-Payers.

That the Locomoco Legislature increased the salaries of the Supreme Judges, Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Librarian, in the aggregate, to the tune of \$4,100 per annum.

Keep it before the Tax-Payers.

That the Locomoco increased the wages of members of the Legislature from Three to Four dollars per day.

Keep it before the Tax-Payers.

That last year the Locomoco paid only one hundred thousand dollars towards the extinguishment of the State debt, and that in 1851, when the Whigs were in power, they had a surplus of near two millions of dollars to apply towards its liquidation, and yet the taxes are much higher now than they were then.

Keep it before the Tax-Payers.

That they repealed the law which taxed Lawyers and Doctors on their Professional Income, thereby wiping off of the duplicate thousands of dollars, and that the deficiency in the taxes had to be made up by the Farmers and Mechanics.

Let the tax-payers think over these facts contained in the above paragraphs. Past as well as present experience, proves that whenever the Locomoco are in power, the public money is squandered, and that the taxes become oppressive. Look at a few facts. In 1845 our State debt amounted to five millions of dollars. From that time until 1848 the Locomoco had the control of the State Government, and what was the result? Why, by their mismanagement and extravagance, they increased the State debt to TWENTY millions of dollars. In 1845 the Whigs took charge of our money affairs, and by the tax-law of 1845 they raised money to defray all the expenses of the State Government—paid the interest on the public debt, and FIVE millions of dollars upon the principal, reducing the public debt to \$15,684,893 88. If the Whigs had remained in power our State debt would not be half what it is at present, and the people would not now be home-borne by the burthens of taxation.—Tax. Advocate.

"Did you not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?" was the question of a lawyer, in cross-examining a witness called to prove a doctor's bill, in one of our justice's courts, a couple of days since. "No," replied the witness, I thought the patient was in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits."

A postmaster in Salem county, while trying to decipher a very uncertain superscription upon an Irish letter, jocosely remarked to an intelligent son of Erin who stood by, that the Irish brought a hard set of names to this country.

"Ah, yes," replied the Irishman, "but they get devilish sight harder ones after they arrive here."

A bachelor friend of ours says that he never attempted to make but one speech to a woman, and then he did not succeed. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and he caught her hand and dropped upon his knees. He only saw a streak of calico as she went over the bar. He did not see her again for a fortnight, and then a fellow was feeding her with molasses candy and gingercake at a circus.

Discovery of Counterfeiters' Tools and Plates—Man Shot.

MAYSVILLE, Sept. 12.

The premises of Neil Finnean, of Blue Licks, were searched on last Friday, and a press for counterfeiting was found buried in an out-house, and some three thousand dollars, counterfeit \$20 Kentucky notes, printed on paste board, ready to be transferred were secured.

On last Saturday, Dr. Barclay shot Peter Glenn for saying that he (Barclay) had sworn to a lie, on a trial some time previous. Glenn, it is thought, will not recover.

The Working of the Law in Maine.

The following was addressed to the editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

A day or two ago, I received a communication from one of my friends, residing in Rockland, in the State of Maine, in which are some statements in reference to the celebrated Maine Law, which I thought would interest your readers. The writer of the communication is the Rev. H. C. Tilton. He is one of the prominent clergymen in Maine, and has taken an active part in the temperance movement. The following are the extracts from his letter, and are important to us, because they come from an eye-witness, on the spot where the law originated, and where it is now in operation:

"In our State, the most desperate opposition is made by a set of political demagogues—men of desperate fortunes and irresponsible

CHARACTERS.

But thus far we maintain our position. One thing I would say to our western friends, could we gain their ear. Do not credit the statements of political papers which oppose our law. Such here, certainly speak falsely. The most unfair and false statements are made to prejudice the public mind. One thing is true: the great majority of the voters in Maine are in favor of the law.

"Tell your friends another fact. Our law is most popular where it is the most strictly enforced. In this town the traffic is entirely suppressed. We have a population of near ten thousand, and not one grog shop in the place. The Fourth of July passed as quietly as any other day. I did not see one intoxicated man during the day."—Nor. West. Ch. Ad.

During one of the hot days we had last week, a friend of ours spent the afternoon in a fishing mill. To pass away the time, he fed on ice cream, and read of the bark Ann Maria, that got "clawed up" by a pair of ice-bergs. A cooling mixture, that!

VERMONT.—The Christian Repository (Munroe), of the 15th, has full returns of the Legislative election in Vermont, which sum up as follows:

Senate—15 Whigs; 13 Dem. and Free Soil; one tie, (Grand Isle); one doubtful, (Bennington) Last year, 29 Whig, 10 Dem.

House—92 Whig, 92 Dem; 29 Free Soil. No choice in 27 towns. Last year, Whig 100; Dem. 58; Free Soil 30.

As to the Maine Law, it generally supposed that the Senate is in favor of sustaining it, and the House would like to repeal it. The Repository counts a majority of the Senators (10 Whigs, 5 Democrats), as Maine Law men. The Temperance Standard (Woodstock) says:

"The law will have at least twenty Senators in its favor, with a fair chance for two or three more, who have never committed themselves against it."

Some exchange paper illustrates the advantages of the "division of labor" by the following anecdote:

A certain preacher was holding forth to a somewhat weary congregation, when he lifted up his eyes to gallery and beheld a youngster peeping the people below with chestnuts. Dominie was about to administer ex cathedra, a sharp and stringent reprimand for this flagrant act of impudence and disrespect, but the youth, anticipating him, bawled out at the top of his voice:

"Now mind your preaching, daddy, and I'll keep them awake!"

"The State of Maine" gives notice of the presentation of an unique petition as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that we intend to present a petition to Bevelbach, at the holding of his next brimstone levee, praying for a Statute edict, compelling the man who incarcerated a widow in jail for debt, to marry the woman who presented Queen Victoria, with a quilt and then dunned her for pay; the ceremony to be performed by Brigham Young, of Utah, and the matched pair to be drilled eternally down below by the gallant (!) officer of the United States army, who ordered the flogging of the two Mexican women."

Boston, Sept. 30.

Accounts from Newfoundland state that the potato crop is an utter failure.

Accounts from the fishery grounds also state that the people had great fears of famine. The papers urge government to call an early session of the Legislature to meet the emergency.

THE MARKETS.

WHEELING, Sept. 28.

Butter—To packers 10c; kegs 10c; roll 12c. Nut com on hand.

Cheese Western Reserve 20c; Swiss 30c. Candles Tallow, mould 12c; 7c; cast off for 7c; cast star 24c; sperm 40c.

Coffee Java Government 15c; Rio 12c; St. Domingo 11c; Java 10c.

Eggs 5c; per dozen.

Fish Sales at \$5.00 on the wagon load.

Fish sold \$1.50 per cask Mackerel No. 3, \$10.50 per cask.

Grain Wheat, white, \$1.10; Red 95c; corn 65c; oats 40c; barley 35c; rye 40c.

Hay Loose ton \$12 per ton, and in demand.

Molasses New Orleans 20c; Sugar House 40c.

Provisions Beef, smoked per lb 10c; tongues 30c; 50c; shoulders 7c; hams 10c; sides 7c; hams cured 10c; corn, 10c; Lard 9c.

Rice 5c; Little variety.

Sugar—New Orleans per lb 5c; loaf No. 1 to 9c; crushed and powdered 8c; Imperial 40c; Young Hyson 35c; Pouchong 35c; Oolong 35c.

Tallow Rendered 8c.

Wool Unwashed. Counts 35 to 60.

WHEELING CATTLE MARKET.

September 28.

Beef CATTLE—Firm, at from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Cows. Much Cows. Price range from \$1.50 to 2.50. dull sale.

Hogs Acrehold at 3.50 Gross.

Rice 5c; Little variety.

Lamb—sold at 75 \$1.00.

New York, Oct. 1.

Flour, State, 6.50c; Ohio 6.25c; prices advanced under the influence of the storm's news. Southern 6.75c; Western white 13.15c; large extra; demoulded, advanced to 6.00c; yellow 8c; mixed 5c; No. 1 6.50c; Prime 6.50c; Oct. 1.

Best steady.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.

Flour further advanced. 2,000 bbls sold this morning at \$5.00; the total sales yesterday were 21,000 bbls at \$5.00. C. Flour 11c. Provisions, 100 bbls new pork sold at \$4.50, a good retail demand for other articles and prices firm. Cattle 11c. Sugar 24c. Molasses 22c.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult. by Rev. D. T. Troman Capt. Wm. MCKINLEY and Miss MARY GRAHAM, all of Belmont Co.

Should friends depart And sorrows start May each fond heart Abide in gladsome thought This happy pair, Despite grim care Unwearied share A long, long, Honey-moon! T.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 21st ult. JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Cynthia Campbell, aged 2 years and 4 months.

"Little children, not alone On the wide earth ere you know; Mid its labours and its cares, 'Mid its sufferings and its sorrows, Free from sorrow free from strife In the world of love and life, Where no sinful thing has trod, In the presence of our God! Spotless, blameless, glorified, Little children, ye abide!"

NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Ann T. W. R. will be held on Thursday, the 2nd inst. at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, No. 14, North 1st Street, New York City. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, No. 14, North 1st Street, New York City. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, No. 14, North 1st Street, New York City.

On the 29th ult. ESTER ISABURG, of Flax, infant daughter of Andrew and Margaret Fulton. The deceased was a sweet and interesting child of precocious intellect and fascinating manners, which greatly endeared her to all who knew her, and created the delicate tendrils of affection closely around the fond hearts of Father and Mother. In the midst of life we are in death. No youth, nor beauty nor innocence may turn aside the fatal dart and secure in its own loveliness. The opening buds the full blown flowers may droop and die; and we be the first to leave the parent stem. The dark clouds of bereavement may shroud the growing light of the earth's brightest hopes. But why should we weep for ESTER! If earth has one less heaven has one more.

Like a meteor's blaze, So near to the grave was her birth.

Now sweetly she sleeps Unconscious who weeps Her early departure from earth.

Her sufferings are over She has passed on before Unscathed by the world's chilly woes Nor sickness nor pain Shall she suffer again Not a sigh shall disturb her repose. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FLORAL HALL.—The Managers of the Belmont County Agricultural Society have appointed B. R. COWEN one of the Marshals of Floral Hall.

THE FAIR.—Entries for competition in Riding or Driving should be made on the first day of the Fair. Competition will be open to all except professionals, or those of immoral reputation. The object to be arrived at is not to exhibit any extraordinary speed or leaping of Hurdles, but merely to demonstrate that Ladies can control the horse in all that relates to the pleasure of Riding or Driving, with as much skill as gentlemen.

By order of the Board.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR. THOMAS' VERMILION LINIMENT.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stiffness of Joints, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Itch, Pains in the Limbs, Chest, Back, etc.

It does not irritate the skin, and is perfectly safe in all cases. It is a fact, and not a fiction, that it is the greatest discovery of the age.

It is an English name, and was used by William the Conqueror, and is the only one that has been used for Rheumatism, when everything else has failed.

Over 100,000 bottles have been sold since its introduction, and it is now the most popular of all Liniments, and is used by the most distinguished Physicians in the United States.

DR. THOMAS' VERMILION LINIMENT is a powerful remedy for all the above complaints, and is the only one that has been used for Rheumatism, when everything else has failed.

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